## <u>Claims</u>

5

10

15

1. A method for invisibly marking a liquid petroleum hydrocarbon; said method comprising adding to said liquid petroleum hydrocarbon at least one dye having formula (I)

$$\mathbb{R}^4$$
 $\mathbb{R}^1$ 
 $\mathbb{R}^1$ 
 $\mathbb{R}^1$ 
 $\mathbb{R}^1$ 
 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 
 $\mathbb{R}^3$ 

wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> independently are aryl or aromatic heterocyclic; and wherein said at least one dye has an absorption maximum in the range from 710 nm to 900 nm.

- 2. The method of claim 1 in which the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon is selected from the group consisting of lubricating oil, hydraulic fluid, brake fluid, gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, jet fuel and heating oil.
- 3. The method of claim 1 in which R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are the same aryl or aromatic heterocyclic group.
- 20 4. The method of claim 3 in which R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are phenyl or substituted phenyl.
  - 5. The method of claim 1 in which each dye is present in an amount from 0.01 ppm to 5 ppm.

- 6. The method of claim 5 in which said dye having formula (I) has an absorption maximum in the range from 750 nm to 900 nm.
- The method of claim 6 further comprising at least one visible dye in an amount from 0.1 ppm to 2 ppm.
  - 8. The method of claim 7 in which each dye having formula (I) is present in an amount from 0.01 ppm to 2 ppm, and each visible dye is present in an amount from 0.2 ppm to 2 ppm.
  - 9. The method of claim 8 in which R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are phenyl or substituted phenyl.

10

15 10. The method of claim 9 in which the liquid petroleum hydrocarbon is selected from the group consisting of lubricating oil, hydraulic fluid, brake fluid, gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, jet fuel and heating oil.